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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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WEATHER  
PAGE 3 — FAIR

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## WILSON IN NEW YORK FOR FLEET REVIEW

Promises to Be One of Greatest  
Naval Spectacles Ever Seen  
in United States.

### ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

Last Part of President's Trip  
From Washington Unpleasant  
Because of Choppy Sea.

NEW YORK, May 16.—President Wilson on board the naval yacht Mayflower, reached New York to-night, completing the voyage from Washington shortly before 11 o'clock when the yacht, escorted by a gunboat, passed in Sandy Hook.

Before the President's arrival, arrangements had been completed for his review of the Atlantic Fleet to-morrow and Tuesday, and which promised to be one of the greatest naval spectacles ever seen in the United States. The President was to appear on shore to-morrow for the land parade, a part of the ceremonies attending the review.

The last part of the President's trip from Washington was unpleasant, because of a choppy sea, but the President, a good sailor, is understood to have been affected but little. Reports received from the Mayflower late in the day indicated that she would put into Gravesend Bay for the night, and steam in to join the fleet early to-morrow. She will be welcomed with all the honors due to the bearer of the President of the United States.

### WILL MAKE ONLY SPEECH AT DINNER IN HONOR

The President is to come ashore at 9:30 o'clock, and go by automobile to the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library. There he is to meet Admiral Fletcher and other ranking officers of the fleet, Acting Mayor George McAneny, and other city officials. After the parade he will go to the Biltmore Hotel for a dinner given in his honor by the Mayor's committee. There he will make the only speech.

Plans had been made to have the President receive the ships' officers at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Mayflower, but Secretary Daniels announced to-night that this part of the program had been abandoned. Instead the President will go from the hotel to the Mayflower, which will then steam around the fleet. Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redden and Secretary Wilson will accompany the President. The Dolphin, carrying wives of officers of the fleet, will follow the Mayflower, and then will follow the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Isis, carrying members of the New York and New Jersey congressional delegation. As the Mayflower passes around the fleet, each ship will fire twenty-one guns, the presidential salute.

### CROWNING EVENT OF VISIT WILL COME ON TUESDAY

In the evening, the President, members of his Cabinet, Acting Mayor McAneny, representatives of the Mayor's committee, and the ranking officers of the fleet will dine on the Wyoming, the flagship. The President will view from the Wyoming boat races and a picturesque water carnival. He probably will go ashore for the night. The final and crowning event of the President's visit will come on Tuesday when the Mayflower and the Dolphin will take stations near the Statue of Liberty. Then the fleet, headed by the Wyoming, will swing out to sea, firing presidential salutes as they pass the President's yacht.

If the weather continues bad, the President may return to Washington by train instead of going back on the Mayflower.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the police and secret service for guarding the President while he is here.

### CONVOYED FROM HAMPTON ROADS BY CRUISER BALTIMORE

When the Mayflower passed quarantine it became known for the first time that she had been convoyed from Hampton Roads by the cruiser Baltimore. Secretary Daniels announced in Washington last week that the Mayflower would not have a convoy, but it was understood to-night he had changed his mind to be sure of the safety of the President. Officials made it clear to-night that there was nothing unusual in sending a convoy with the presidential yacht, and that the added precaution was not due in any way to the international situation or to any known danger of any kind.

Tain to-day marked the pleasure of thousands of landmen who took advantage of the last opportunity during the present naval review to visit battle-ships of the Atlantic Fleet in the Hudson River. Despite the bad weather, many thousands boarded the warships.

### SEYMOUR H. KNOX DEAD

Was Vice-President of the F. W. Woolworth Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16.—Seymour H. Knox, vice-president of the F. W. Woolworth Co., and prominently identified with a score of other business and financial concerns, died here to-day.

Starting life with neither capital nor prospects, Mr. Knox died one of the wealthiest men of the country. He was born in Russell, N. Y., in 1861, and started his career as a clerk in a store at Hart, Mich. From there he went to Reading, Pa., where, with a cousin, W. Woolworth, he opened a 5 and 10 cent store. This store was the start of a chain of similar stores extending from coast to coast.

## Transylvania Safe at Scottish Port

Anchor Liner Passes Through  
War Zone and Arrives  
at Greenock.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Anchor Line steamer Transylvania passed safely through the war zone about the British Isles, and arrived at Greenock, Scotland, at 3 o'clock this morning (London time), officials of the Cunard Line, to which the Transylvania was under charter, announced.

The Transylvania sailed from New York on May 7 a few hours after news was received of the sinking of the Lusitania in waters that the Transylvania would have to traverse if she continued on to Liverpool.

The ship carried nearly 1,000 passengers, including many Americans, and a large cargo of munitions of war.

### AIR RAID OVER RAMSGATE

Forty Bombs Dropped and at Least  
Three Persons Injured.

RAMSGATE, ENGLAND, May 17.—Some forty bombs were dropped in an air raid here early this morning. So far as ascertained three persons were injured.

The Zeppelin was seen at midnight, in addition to dropping bombs here it also flew over Margate. No news of the extent of damage done there has been received.

The Zeppelin was seen at midnight, but did not venture over the town until 1:30, when it dropped many incendiary bombs. No serious material damage was done except to the Bull Hotel, which was almost wrecked. The bomb went through the roof and pierced its way to the cellar. Three guests asleep in the hotel were injured. Several fishing smacks in the harbor were damaged by bombs.

### HERMAN RIDDER ILL

Suffers From Complications of Disease,  
Aggravated by Overwork.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, May 16.—Herman Ridder, owner and editor of the Staats-Zeitung, is seriously ill in his home, 22 West Seventy-third Street. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, which were aggravated by overwork, due to his tireless efforts in behalf of the German cause.

Last December Mr. Ridder went South with his wife in a vain search of health. He has not been in his office for two months, and is said to be very weak.

Herman Ridder is perhaps the best known German-American in this country and Germany. He was born in New York City sixty-four years ago, and started his career as an errand boy in a hat store when he was eleven years old.

### PRELATES UTER PROTEST

Object to Use of Asphyxiating Gas as  
Reprisals Against Germany.

LONDON, May 16.—The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to Premier Asquith, and the Bishop of London in a sermon to-day appealed to the government not to make reprisals against Germany for the use of asphyxiating gases by authorizing the army to adopt similar means of attack. The letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Most earnestly do I trust that we shall never anywhere be induced to draw to take a course which would lower us toward the level of those whom we are attacking."

Anti-German riots also were denounced by the prelates, who offered the full power of the church to induce every person in the kingdom to do his share in the war.

### DERAILED CAR OVERTURNS

Seven Workmen Are Killed and Ten  
Injured While Clearing Wreck.

ATLANTA, May 16.—Seven men, two of them white, were killed and ten others were injured, some seriously, when a derailed car overturned on the Southern Railway near Toconoco, Ga., to-day while a wrecking crew was clearing a freight wreck. All were employees of the road.

The white men killed were S. O. Estes, supervisor, Toconoco, and S. E. Griffin, section foreman, Liberty, S. C. Railway officials here said the accident was caused by the slipping of a chain on one of the derricks which were lifting the car. The men were under the suspended load.

## COMPLETE ANARCHY REIGNS IN LISBON

Fighting Continues on Streets of  
Capital Between Mutineers  
and Loyal Troops.

### SPAIN SENDS BATTLESHIP

Uprising Said to Have Been Organized  
in Protest Against Government Measures.

MADRID, May 16 (via Paris).—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid to-night. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops. The bombardment was stopped last night, owing to a lack of ammunition. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged.

Premier Dato announced to-day that the Spanish battleship Espana would arrive at Lisbon to-morrow to protect the Spaniards and other foreigners. He added that probably another warship would be dispatched to Portuguese waters.

Dispatches from Vigo announce that Portuguese people arriving there declare that the uprising is the beginning of civil war in Portugal. Reports from Oporto say the revolutionaries in that city have been placed in jail, and that the civil authorities have given over the reins of government to the military.

The whereabouts of President D'Arraga is still unknown.

Special dispatches assert that the uprising is not a monarchical movement, but one organized in protest by the party of Dr. Alfonso Costa, former Premier, against recent government measures.

It is declared that, although mutinies occurred among the crews of several of the Portuguese warships, the army is absolutely loyal.

### REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ISSUES PROCLAMATION

PARIS, May 16.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon contains a proclamation issued by the revolutionary committee in Lisbon. It says:

"We are going to restore the republic to the republicans. We demand a national government, and consequently it is not a republican. We shall adopt no party flag, because we wish all republicans to be united for the dignity of the country and the salvation of the republic."

"We do not advise violence or reprisals. Our energy does not preclude generosity for the vanquished. It is the province of the national government alone to execute measures for patriotic defense. All may rely upon its honor and its patriotism."

Another Havas dispatch from Lisbon says the revolutionary committee assembled aboard the battleship Vasco da Gama and deliberated on the designation of a national government and the choice of ministers. The cabinet, it is stated, probably will be presided over by Joao Chagas, who also will have the portfolio of Minister of the Interior.

The republicans at Cintra, near Lisbon, have taken over the government. The Journal Oumundo, of Lisbon, says all banks and commercial houses in the center of the town have been closed.

### INSURRECTIONARY ARMY READY TO STORM CITY

BADAJOS, SPAIN, May 16 (via Paris).—The latest news received here from Portugal is to the effect that a general of the insurrectionary party, commanding 3,000 troops, is now outside Lisbon preparing to storm the city.

### NOMINATIONS OF NEW CABINET ARE SIGNED

PARIS, May 17.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says:

"The newspapers announce that the President of the republic, Senor D'Arraga, has signed the nominations of the new Cabinet, which will be presided over by Joao Chagas as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Instruction. This latter post he will hold until another minister is appointed. A. M. da Silva will continue as director of posts and telegraphs."

"The Minister of Finance conferred to-day with the commanders of the republican guard and the chief of police and arranged for concerted measures to prevent further disturbances."

"A manifesto issued by the revolutionary committee gives warning that all citizens found armed outside the naval arsenal after 7 o'clock to-night will be arrested. Soldiers in automobiles are patrolling the streets of the capital to-night disarming all civilians."

### ACCIDENTS UNAVOIDABLE

Investigation Board Reports on Sinking  
of Ships at Mouth of Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The sinking of the steamship Theodore Weems and the ramming of the British mail ship Parisian by the United Fruit Company passenger vessel Heredia at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the night of March 27 was unavoidable, according to a report of the investigation board of the Louisiana branch of the Bar Pilots' Association. Two Federal steamship inspectors signed the report.

### IN MEMORY OF JOAN OF ARC

Fete Day Celebrated Quietly by Big  
Crowds in Paris.

PARIS, May 16.—The fete day of Joan of Arc was celebrated quietly to-day by big crowds. Many English women participated in the ceremonies. Christabel Pankhurst was one.

A group of young girls of Paris placed a bouquet on the heroine's statue in the Rue des Pyramides in the names of their fathers serving at the front. There were many British and French soldiers in the processions.

## GERMAN ATTITUDE STILL UNCERTAIN

No Word Comes From Gerard as  
to Reception of American Note.

### RUMORS ARE SIGNIFICANT

Diplomatic Circles Confident  
United States Will Be Met  
Half Way.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Without word from Ambassador Gerard as to Germany's attitude toward the recent American note, official Washington attached much significance to-day to intensions in diplomatic quarters here friendly to Germany that the reply might contain an offer to suspend attacks without warning on merchant ships, if the United States would renew its informal proposals for unrestricted passage of foodstuffs to German civilians.

Well-informed European diplomats asserted that Germany most certainly would offer to settle the question at issue by arbitration, or diplomacy with an agreement to abandon submarine warfare while the discussion was in progress.

### OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT IN DISCUSSING ARBITRATION

Officials have been reticent in discussing the idea of arbitration or a proposal with reference to foodstuffs, but it is indicated that the situation has progressed to the point where the United States would not be likely to be satisfied with any conditional acquiescence in the American position.

It was intimated, however, that if Germany accepted the American point of view, the natural tendency of the United States of its own initiative would be strongly to press its contention on the right to ship foodstuffs to Germany.

There is likelihood, too, that some understanding might be reached through the medium of the American government whereby Germany could be assured definitely that no merchant ships leaving the United States would be armed, making it possible for submarine commanders to exercise the right of visit and search with impunity. Whether Great Britain would consent to disarm all her merchant vessels carrying contraband, however, is a matter of conjecture.

The question of permitting Americans to travel on armed merchant ships may be taken under consideration soon, is intimated in well-informed quarters. On the other hand, some officials believe there will be little necessity for this, as Great Britain already has informally agreed not to arm her vessels plying between British and American ports.

### GERMANY IS EXPECTED TO COME HALF WAY

What is regarded as one of the hopeful signs in the general situation is the confidence reflected in official and diplomatic quarters that Germany will meet the United States at least half way, and will suspend for the time being her submarine attacks without warning during the diplomatic correspondence.

In this connection there has been much comment here over the recent announcements from London that Great Britain did not understand from Germany's answer last March that the principle of submarine warfare would be abandoned. It was noted that the same misunderstanding arose when the German and British replies were received to the American proposal for the abandonment by Germany of submarine warfare and the use of mines, in return for American supervision of the distribution of foodstuffs if England agreed to their unrestricted passage to Germany when consigned to civilians.

### HONORS PAID TO DEAD

Eulogies Pronounced on Dr. Carroll  
and Dr. Williamson.

HOUSTON, TEX., May 16.—The entire afternoon session of the Southern Baptist Convention here to-day was devoted to memorial services for the late Dr. B. H. Carroll, founder of the Southern Baptist theological seminary, at Fort Worth, and the late Dr. R. J. Williamson, of Richmond, who was secretary of the foreign mission board. Both died during the past year.

Rev. George McDaniell, of Richmond, and Rev. E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, Ky., delivered the eulogies. Rev. R. C. Buckner, of Dallas, Tex., presided.

### PHILADELPHIA SAFE IN PORT

Passengers Experienced Much Anxiety  
on Voyage to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Passengers on board the American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day from New York, experienced during the voyage much anxiety. The chief topic of conversation was the activity of German submarines. A number of passengers spent last night on deck in chairs with life belts beside them. The Philadelphia's boats were ready for use. The steamer kept a course farther out from the Irish coast than did the Lusitania.

## British Gain Marked Successes Over Germans on Two-Mile Front

THE southern end of the British line, which extends from above Ypres to below La Bassée, joining the French front north of Arras, has been engaged in heavy fighting, and the British troops, according to official statements, have gained marked successes against the Germans, whose lines have been broken over the greater part of a two-mile front.

Farther north, at Steenstraet, the Belgians have checked several German counterattacks, and have held previous gains, notwithstanding violent efforts by the Germans.

North of Arras the French have been carrying out a series of actions aiming at strengthening their front, while in the Champagne the French claim to have almost completely destroyed eight German companies which charged the first line of French trenches after the explosion of a mine.

The Germans have made an important advance in the Lorette hills, where they have taken possession of a French strategic point for a distance of nearly half a mile.

### EVERY FORM OF ATTACK USED AGAINST BRITISH

GERMANS PREPARE FOR INFANTRY ASSAULT BY GAS AND FRIGHTFUL ARTILLERY FIRE.

Desperate Charges Are Driven Back, and Thousands of Bodies Are Left in Bloody Field of Ypres—Story Told by "Eyewitness."

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LONDON, May 16.—The press bureau to-night gave out the following "eyewitness" account of the fighting around Ypres, under date of May 14:

"On Monday, the 10th, the fighting on our front was confined to the Ypres salient, where it continued to rage with the same intensity as on the day before, especially along the eastern face and both sides of the Menin road."

"Apparently, the enemy's purpose was to wear us out and batter our trenches with high explosives. After their artillery had done its worst, the bombardment being the most violent experienced up to now, the Germans brought up their gas cylinders."

"Half an hour later, having allowed the gas to produce the expected effect, the infantry advanced to attack our trenches."

"Their methods of frightfulness went astray, for our men, provided with measures for countering the gas, still were very much alive, and a strange scene was witnessed."

### GERMAN ATTACKERS IN BRITISH UNIFORMS

"Through the scattered woods and across the clearing streamed a loose, disordered mob of attackers, some being in British uniform, in order to put us off our guard and give time for the rest of their men to come up."

"Suddenly our infantry lined the parapets and poured in a rapid fire from the rifles and machine guns. Our guns also opened a heavy fire with shrapnel, and in a few moments the ground was strewn with dead and dying Germans all along the front."

"Amid this scene of horror and confusion, and out of the smoke and dust, there suddenly emerged a man dressed in Highland uniform, shouting 'Don't shoot! don't shoot!' as he ran towards us. The ruse was seen through, however, and he fell instantly, riddled by bullets."

"At one point the Germans succeeded in gaining a portion of our position, but, apparently, they were forced to retire because of the gas."

"Another effort to drive us from our trenches by means of gas was made north of Ypres, on the Coines Canal. The Germans here had two batteries of cylinders placed so that the nozzles projected over their parapets. For half an hour a cloud of white gas drifted out in such dense volume that a man could not see his hands in front of his face. Its fumes bleached the grass and turned the sandbags on the parapets a bright yellow color. No infantry attack was attempted, although our trench had to be evacuated for a time. It was soon reoccupied."

### THEY SUFFER EQUALLY FROM EFFECTS OF GAS

"It is probable that the Germans suffered equally from the effects of the gas, and had to leave their own trenches."

"A third attack took place north of the Menin road. The enemy, for the time being, obtained lodgment in our trenches and the outskirts of the Bellewaarde wood, but they were driven out by a counterattack."

"On the morning of the 11th the hostile heavy artillery again opened fire all around the salient, their fire being especially severe against that portion of our line which lay astride of the St. Julien road. An assault was hurled against our trenches south of Menin road. Three separate efforts were made, and when we counterattacked, the enemy offered the most feeble resistance, and easily was driven back."

"Some hours previously the Germans had been throwing incendiary shells into Ypres, and the town was blazing fiercely at several places, while a dense pall of smoke hung over it."

"On Wednesday, the 12th, there were no infantry attacks, but the shelling continued heavily. Our artillery retaliated with good effect. A mine gal-

### PROBLEM THAT CALLS FOR CLEAR-MINDED STATESMANSHIP

"It is a problem that calls for the most clear-minded statesmanship, and I think that nearly every one will agree that the President's message to Germany fulfills that condition. It is a message of quietness—of a man that will not hand over his head to the control of his passions; of a nation that, sure of the justice of its own case, is willing to give the other side the benefit of every doubt. Perhaps some

(Continued on Second Page.)

In the east the Russians are preparing to make a stand on the River San. Heavy re-enforcements are believed to have reached that section, and the Russian retreat is thought to be ended, temporarily at least.

The situation in Italy has taken on a more definite aspect, as Premier Salandra and his War Cabinet have returned to power. Popular excitement aroused by the resignation of Salandra has subsided in a large measure, and the people are awaiting decisive action, which may be taken before the convening of Parliament on May 20. Italy is reported to have 1,700,000 soldiers ready for war, if war should come. There are reports of clashes between Austrian and Italian troops on the frontier.

Announcement that the insurrection at Lisbon had been crushed apparently was premature, as latest advices from the Portuguese capital indicate a state of anarchy and fighting in the streets, and that large revolutionary forces are preparing to storm Lisbon.

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when your thoughts turn to  
the country home. Try a Want  
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THE TIMES-DISPATCH

## ITALY REJOICES OVER RETENTION OF WAR CABINET

Wild Demonstrations When  
King Refuses to Accept  
Salandra's Resignation.

### MINISTERS UNCHANGED AND FACTIONS UNITING

Official Announcement Taken to  
Mean That Intervention Is  
Only Few Days Away.

### MEANS MUCH TO ALLIES

British Take Offensive, and Anticipated "Big Push" May Be Near at Hand.

### Italians and Austrians in Clash on Frontier

ROME, May 16 (via Paris).—The trend of events is considered most significant particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported on the frontier. The Austrians, according to reports, have crossed the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

ROME, May 16 (via Paris).—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra, and that the Salandra Cabinet would be retained unchanged.

The news was greeted with great demonstrations of rejoicing and popular manifestations in favor of war.

The delay in making the official announcement is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer co-operation among the various parliamentary sections. During the interval the King received a number of prominent statesmen. One was Deputy Admiral Bettolo, former Minister of Marine.

It is asserted that former Premier Giolitti will make a public statement that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable, he will support the Cabinet.

Foreign Minister Sonnino received Baron Karl von Macchio, temporary Austrian ambassador at Rome. It is reported Baron Macchio asked Signor Sonnino whether his retention of office might be interpreted as meaning that Italy had decided on war.

### AUSTRIANS PREPARE TO LEAVE ITALY

The Austrian consulate having notified the few Austrian subjects in Rome to be ready to leave on a moment's notice, most of them decided to depart to-day.

When the soldiers at the barracks at Castro Pretorio learned that Premier Salandra was to remain in power, they began an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of war, and went to their commander, Colonel Bastrocchi. The colonel said he could not give expression to his feelings, but hoped to be able to address them in a few days in the way that he would like to do.

The excitement at Milan subsided on receipt of the news of Premier Salandra's retention. The general strike there passed off without serious incident, although there was a demonstration in favor of war by a crowd estimated at 10,000. Similar demonstrations occurred at Florence, Naples, Messina, Bologna, Palermo and Catania.

Demonstrations at Bologna developed into a free fight between factions for and against war. At Genoa last night crowds attempted to pillage the shops of gunsmiths, but were held in check by troops.

### VAST ITALIAN ARMY MOBILIZED AND EQUIPPED

GENEVA, May 16 (via Paris).—A telegram from Lugano, a Swiss city near the Italian border, says that Italy now has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped.

It is said Austria has confiscated the property of the Rothschilds, as well as that of various English, French and Russian families.

### ITALY WILL HELP ALLIES TO LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE

LONDON, May 16.—The King of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra and the Premier, and the whole War Cabinet retained office. This, it is confidently believed here, foreshadows the almost immediate entrance of Italy into the circle of belligerents on the side of the allies.

Action, however, may be delayed until the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, when the Premier will announce his policy, and will receive the support of a majority of the Deputies.

Should the expected action of Italy materialize, the allies will be in a better position than ever to launch their big offensive movement against Austria and Germany, which is being preceded on the western front by a series of attacks, furnishing a foresta of what is to come.

Scarcely had the German attacks on the British lines around Ypres exhausted themselves and the French offensive at Arras shown signs of coming to an end, and the British became the aggressors north of La Bassée, and the French and Belgian troops began their attempt to throw the Germans back from the Yser Canal.

### GREATEST ALLIED ADVANCE SINCE BATTLE OF MARNE

These attacks, according to the French official account, which, however, does not agree with that from Berlin, were successful, and again compelled the Germans to counterattack—the most costly of all operations in siege

(Continued on Third Page.)

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